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a scientific overhauling of the Act of 1818 can be made and has drafted an amended Neutrality Act which may well be made the starting point of Congressional action. In an era of constructive legislation we should produce a Neutrality Act which will be a model for the world to follow.

PERCY BORDWELL.

La Autarquia Personal: Estudio de Derecho Internacional Privado. By Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirven. Habana: Imprenta "El Siglo XX" de Aurelio Miranda. 1914. pp. 269.

"La Autarquia Personal," being a study of private international law, by Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirven, Professor of Public and Private International Law in the University of Havana and a member of the Hague Court, has just come from the Cuban press. It is a book of 270 pages, divided into fourteen chapters.

In seeking the meaning of the title, one looks in vain in Spanish dictionaries, but on reading the work, it is found that the author has had recourse to Greek words in order to express the exact meaning he wishes to convey. The word "autarquia" is derived from two Greek words, "autos," meaning one's self, and "arjo," meaning to command or to rule. These words he says express perfectly the idea of a zone or region of law in which one can act freely by himself and indicates also that this power does not result from a concession of another sovereign entity, but comes from the particular situation and the exigencies of that one who enjoys them.

As the sphere of international action of man grows, there is increase also of the necessity of recognizing the efficacy of his voluntary acts and of permitting that he select his law in all that which does not affect the collective interest of the state.

Chapter two is devoted to a discussion of *Autarquia Personal* in the science of law, as stated by different authors and international conferences. Chapter three deals with *Autarquia Personal* as found in the positive law, and the author quotes examples as seen in the codes of different countries of the world.

In chapter four the author states that laws of a country may be reduced for the national who lives in it to two great categories, imperative and voluntary or suppletory. For the stranger, law may be divided into three great groups, imperative, voluntary and inapplicable.

Chapter five deals with the concept of the laws of private order. The right which persons have to regulate, according to their will, a certain

number of juridical relations is recognized by all positive legislations and no one censures such precepts, but it is recognized that the legislator cannot foresee all the possibilities nor satisfy all the necessities and, leaving to the parties a sphere of action by which they may formulate by themselves their law, the interest of the state does not suffer, neither does the power and authority of the codes.

This faculty is not lost when a person goes abroad, nor can it be denied to the foreigner who resides in our country. It results independently of the nationality and of the residence, because its foundation is not found in the residence or in the nationality or in the causes determining its existence.

Chapter seven deals with the effects of the law of private order. The *Autarquía Personal* is the fountain of great juridical progresses, because it permits the will to continue creating new institutions and customs without molds or codes, according to social necessities. Text writers, legal congresses and codes in force have repeated this necessity and are accustomed to seeing that the effects of these laws cannot be admitted when they may be contrary to public law or good customs.

In resumé, the effects of the laws of private order are double so far as territorial extension is concerned, because these laws regulate, are accepted and are applied within and without the nation which promulgates them; uniform in regard to their personal efficacy, because they are found in all territory, at the disposition of nationals and foreigners without difference; absolute in every case for the country from which they proceed and for the nation in which they are invoked, as a substantial part of its system over the limits in the space of legislative competency; extraterritorial, in regard to the sphere of action of the express or tacit will and in regard to the recognition of the presumed will, and originate, as legitimately as any other from acquired rights, whose force and international recognition cannot find other obstacles than those derived from the public order in the nation where they may be invoked.

The next six chapters discuss the tenor of private order with reference to the civil law of persons, property, contracts, mercantile law and procedure. The author illustrates how in some cases *Autarquía Personal* is permitted while in others it is not possible, and he shows that it is impossible in criminal procedure, but is permitted under certain circumstances in civil procedure.

Chapter fourteen contains the conclusion of the author. He says, "The summary exposition of the fundamental principles of private

international law lead us to the conclusion that there exist three groups of laws from the point of view of the limits in space of legislative competency; those of private order, those of public internal order and those of public international order."

The whole object of this book seems to be to demonstrate the great amount of personal liberty which exists without restraint of law and to prove that positive law often results from the *Autarquia Personal* which has been exercised for considerable time by individuals. The book is written in a clear, forceful and attractive style. It shows the profound grasp which the author has of private international law. It is interesting and instructive and well worth reading.

WALTER S. PENFIELD.

The Rules of Land Warfare. Prepared, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the Army War College, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The appearance of an authoritative handbook of the laws governing the operations of war on land coming, as it does, during the pendency of a great European war, is most opportune. The strategic and tactical principles governing military operations have undergone important modifications in recent years, and these changes have had a decided influence upon the laws of civilized warfare; for, like other bodies of controlling principles, the laws of war are undergoing steady but constant changes; the extent and character of these changes, together with their effects upon the accepted rules of war, can only be discovered by a comparison of works upon the subject which have appeared at considerable intervals of time.

Colonel Edwin F. Glenn has wisely decided to base his work upon the succession of international agreements which have been entered into in recent years with a view to define the rights and duties of belligerents in land and naval warfare. These are so numerous and cover the field so fully as to enable a treatise like that under examination to be prepared, composed for the most part of treaty stipulations to which the principal states of the world are signatory parties. These undertakings, taken separately, are somewhat lacking in the order and logical sequence of their several parts, and one who desires to know all that has been said upon a particular subject must consult a number of treaties entered into, in some cases, at considerable intervals of time.

Colonel Glenn, who was charged with the preparation of the volume